World Alliance News Letter

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HOLDEN LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

"In Good Faith"

Three short years after the war's end, fear still grips he world's peoples. Newspapers and radio commentators, daily deploring the "bad news", foreign nd domestic, have spread and magnified this fear unil it has attained epidemic proportions. It is truly "the plague" of this grim era. Mid-twentieth-century man is ncertain, confused, perplexed. Lack of a sense of direction vies for dominance with a feeling of personal nd group insecurity.

Men and women the world over are disturbed as hey watch the tense Berlin situation, the extended parleys in Moscow, the far from easy truce in Palestine, nd the deep unrest in many areas of ferment. Is "history's Juggernaut march during the past half century" et again pushing us toward war? Are we caught in a lobal process which carries us, willy-nilly, into a future which depends not at all upon our own acts?

We are afraid. Countless anxious folk ask, "What an we do? Where shall we turn? To whom shall we go or direction?" Some years ago a psychiatrist suggested n answer to these queries when he said: "The only nown cure for fear is faith". This penetrating word as a wide application for our day, since it is precisely rom a lack of faith that many of our difficulties stem.

The most striking contemporary instance is seen in ne way in which international negotiations are bogging down. In the United Nations Charter, the signaories pledge themselves to fulfil their obligations "in ood faith". Yet just this quality is missing in current egotiations. Instead of parleys held in full confidence, e find pressure plays, delaying tactics, feints, and nock retreats. In place of honest agreements hammered out around the conference table, we have eadlocks, shallow victories, *culs-de-sac*.

Neither side in the East-West power tug ostensibly ares to loosen its hold long enough to assay an effort develop mutual confidence. Negotiations therefore ontinue in an atmosphere of mistrust: nothing appears to be done "in good faith".

The lack of confidence on the international scene is irrored in the absence of faith on the national level. he very virulence of our negative anti-communist usade indicates our lack of vital faith in the possibity of attaining true democracy and maintaining our ay of life. The canker of doubt about the true effectalness of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" makes us shirk the leadership in the world organization which is rightly ours. The way of timidity and fear is all too apparent in our hesitant extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements for only one year; in our half-hearted campaign, unsuccessful to date, for the United Nations Appeal for the world's starving children; in our faltering support of the Displaced Persons Bill, and the discriminatory form of that measure; in the long delay before approving appropriations for the World Health Organization and the United Nations loan.

Behind the general fear and lack of confidence lies the covert apprehension that we are already on the edge of the abyss of world destruction, with the odds in favor of our slipping over the brink. The religion of despair holds more and more people fast. Are we, then, altogether impotent to cope with what Paul called the "sorrow of the world"?

The prophets of ethical religion have ever stoutly rebuked this malaise of the spirit which saps man's strength at its source—this loss of faith in himself, his fellows, and God. They have sharply reproved man for turning aside from the fruits of the spirit—mutual confidence, mercy, and peace—to follow after power, material gain, and national pride. They have taught us that only a robust and unyielding faith can dissipate our fear. Only then can we assert throughout the world our moral leadership. We can thus escape the "creeping moral paralysis" which keeps us on the defensive and makes us timid.

There is a better way than the way of fear. To revive faith in our power, under God, to direct our destiny. To renew faith in the desire of all peoples for a world order in which the nations can live together in peace. To restore faith that God has not left himself without a witness among any people, and therefore all races and nationalities are His chosen people. To reassert faith that even "as man by his invention has made the whole world into one neighborhood, he may by his cooperation make the whole world into one brotherhood". To reaffirm faith in the United Nations as the surest present hope for a world without war.

Such faith is no nostrum to cure the anguish of our times. It *is* the spiritual resource which lifts us above fear. Under its power we will "stagger not", in Paul's great word, for we are "strong in faith".

Items of Interest

The New World Alliance

Members of the Consultative Committee for the June Conference of Religion met on July 12th in the Board Room at Merrill House. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, they discussed the manner and means of launching the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion, the successor to the World Alliance dissolved on June 30, 1948.

After exploring in some detail the structural organization of the new World Alliance, the committee talked over such questions as membership, community organization, educational methods and use of mass media of communication, relationship to other international and national organizations, and fund raising. The appointment of a Provisional International Committee was also considered. A sub-committee was appointed to study these questions further and report back early in fall. Mrs. Florence B. Widutis, Mrs. Ruth Cranston, Rev. Carl Henry Voss, Mr. John R. Inman, and Dr. A. William Loos comprise the committee.

Dr. Atkinson drew attention to three conference publications which are now available: (1) an eight-page brochure presenting the story of the June Conference and the practical program of action growing out of it; (2) "Kindling for Global Gehenna", address by Lewis Mumford; and (3) "Some Economic Predicates for Peace", address by James P. Warburg. Single copies of these publications can be procured free of charge by writing to the Church Peace Union.

Letters Abroad

In the belief that understanding on a citizen-to-citizen level among the peoples of the world is basic to peace, the United Nations Council of Philadelphia has launched a letter exchange on an adult level, between the men and women of America and other parts of the world. Anyone who would enjoy corresponding with a person from another country may write to the Council (1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.). Translations are provided. Give as full data as possible about your age, interests, occupation and background; for a great effort is made to "match" correspondents so that they will be truly congenial, and the friendships real and lasting. This is a concrete way in which you can help to wage peace.

World Federation of United Nations Associations

A special session in memory of the late Jan Masaryk, first president of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, will mark the opening of the third Plenary Assembly of the Federation in Geneva on September 13th. In the five-day meeting, five commissions will give intensive study to a wide variety of issues, including security, education, human rights, etc.

The World Federation during the past several months has carried on two important projects: a summer school and a student conference. The summer school, meeting during the first two weeks in August, included representatives from practically every region in the world.

The World Federation Student Commission convened a student conference in Geneva, July 15th to 29th, on the theme "Students and the United Nations". Among those participating in the program were Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary of the World Health Organization; Dr. Charles Malik, President of the Economic and Social Council; Mr. David Owen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations; and several members of the Economic Commission for Europe. Delegates at the Conference also attended the opening session of the Economic and Social Council. The third session of the Student Commission will take place this month during the Plenary Assembly of the Federation.

Genocide Resolution

A resolution on Genocide was one of the three resolutions considered and adopted at the June Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations. Members of the Conference, who unanimously adopted the resolution, expressed their earnest desire that Genocide be outlawed as an international crime. The Resolution is directed against the most heinous of all crimes, the mass destruction of whole racial, religious, and national groups, together with their patterns of life. It is directed against mass murder of entire peoples, the burning of churches, the wiping out of total cultures.

The Genocide Resolution, as adopted, follows:

> "Since plenary meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations in December of 194 and again in November of 1947 unanimously asked for an international convention to prevent and punish the crime of genocide; and
>
> "Since a seven-nation drafting committee of the United Nations has prepared a Genocide Convention for submission to the Economic and Social Council at Geneva in July, 1948, and for action by the General Assembly in Paris in September 1948;
>
> "Therefore, the Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations, whose delegates comprise religious leaders of both clergy and laity of the major faiths of the world, urges the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to adopt and implement a Genocide Convention against the mass extermination of racial, religious and minority groups anywhere in the world".

Of Human Rights

Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, formerly Professor of Philosophy at the College of the City of New York, author of Influencing Human Behavior, About Ourselves, The Enduring Quest, *and many other widely read works, delivered one of the outstanding addresses at the Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations last June. For the benefit of those who were not able to attend the conference, we are printing some excerpts from his remarks:*

The oldest battle of the ages is that of human rights. Wherever human beings have made any society at all, there has been—explicit or implicit in the arrangements of that society — the question of how many people should have how much self-release, self-determination, and consequent responsibility.

No division of rights has ever been simply arbitrarily declared. Not even the tyrant—political, religious, or economic—has been satisfied to say that he holds power merely because he can, and intends to continue to hold it merely because he enjoys it. Back of every division of power, every distribution of rights and privileges, *there stands some interpretation of human nature.*

Where rights have been granted only to the few, the condition has been justified by the declaration that the "natural" thing is for a few to lead and for the many to follow: that this is therefore the happiest social arrangement for all concerned, leaders and followers alike. Where rights have been granted to the many, it has been only because a different assumption regarding human nature has been made convincing. Back of the long battle for rights, in brief—back of the many clamorous revolutions, the eloquent declarations, the persecutions and suffering—this other less conspicuous battle is always going on: the battle to define the human nature that is in us.

Prophets of Human Dignity

Throughout history, there have been scattered figures who have had an extraordinary awareness of human potentialities as these are embodied in all individuals. Such figures have proclaimed the dignity of man; the right of every man to be respected; and, therefore, the right of every man to some measure of self-determination. These individuals of rare insight have been our great religious seers and our great political liberators.

Their insights, however. we know only too well, have never been more than partially embodied. Every organized religion has, in greater or lesser degree, denied its founder and his high hopes for the human race. Every religion, *as an institution,* has wanted most people to continue behaving like grown-up children obedient to authority. Every educational system—even here in America, where the system was argued into existence to underwrite the freedom and the civic dignity of man—has, to some extent, defeated its own declared intention of liberating the mind of humanity. *As an institution,* education has set a premium upon obedience and credulity more often, perhaps, than it has set a premium upon individuality and critical mindedness. Every political system—even our own—has tended through the complexity of its machinery to make the citizen who is theoretically an *insider* into a person who is an *outsider* with little to say about what goes on. Not only nationalism, moreover, but party organization, has tended once more to raise *obedience* and unquestioning loyalty to top place on the list of virtues.

Human Nature and Human Rights

So the old battle for human rights goes on; and back of it, there goes on the old argument about human nature. The great seers and statesmen stand where they always stood—on the side of human dignity and the rights of man. But today we detect some strong young newcomers in their company: today, the psychologist and the psychiatrist line up with the seers and the statesmen to declare for human rights and to define human nature as not only deserving of those rights, but as distorted wherever rights are denied.

The psychologists and psychiatrists are saying, with ever more unanimity and conviction, that those who deny rights to others are mentally and emotionally ill —distorted half-men, whose trappings of power only superficially conceal their deep weakness. They are saying, in the second place, that those to whom rights are denied—or those who, even in their adulthood, are content to trade in their rights for the tepid security of being obedient children—are mentally and emotionally ill—distorted half-men, with most of their powers undeveloped and with many of them twisted into perversity.

We are met here, today, to declare an old and yet always new conviction: that man denied the right to grow into his full adult stature is man deformed; that he *is* denied such a right to grow unless he has a chance to be in on the shaping of a society that will safeguard his own elemental freedoms and those of all his fellows. The battle that has been waged on many local fronts in many countries, and throughout history, is now taking place on a world front. Now, the rights of man that we declare, are the rights of men everywhere—rights that are to be supported by an international organization with power to encourage and to defend men everywhere.

The United Nations Reports Progress

The third annual report of *Secretary General Trygve Lie* to the United Nations General Assembly gives a comprehensive account of the organization's recent activities. The report should receive careful consideration at a time when many people are saying, "The United Nations has accomplished nothing." Others maintain that it cannot do anything and that a new organization should be created with the powers of a "world government". This report should go far to answer such criticisms and to assure fair-minded people that significant progress has been made by the UN. The full report, 135 pages long, is preceded by an Introduction which is here summarized:

For some time, Mr. Lie states in his report, emphasis has been placed on the fact that the United Nations was not created to make the peace but to keep the peace after the Allies had made it. "However true this may be", the Secretary General asserts, "I believe it is time to think of the United Nations in other terms than of an infant which must be protected from the harsh realities of world politics. It is time to stop justifying the setbacks experienced in the work of the United Nations. I believe that we should start by recognizing that the United Nations has become the chief force that holds the world together against all the conflicting strains and stresses that are pulling it apart."

Conciliating Influence of UN

The Report states that the United Nations has interposed law and human decency and the processes of conciliation and cooperation between the world's peoples and the naked, lawless use of power. "Indeed, the organs of the United Nations are now virtually the only places where regular contact and discussion have been maintained on a continuous basis between the Western Powers and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." While the Secretary General frankly admits that the conflict between the East and West has been the cause of many disappointments in the work of the United Nations, "yet it is equally true, though far less often admitted, that the United Nations in its turn has acted as a restraining and conciliating influence upon the parties to this conflict."

After making an urgent plea not to "over-simplify the world picture", Mr. Lie describes the world in the midst of profound social, economic, and political change. The war brought turmoil and ferment to many parts of Asia as well as to Europe, and severe disturbances in basic food production have brought catastrophic results for many peoples.

The UN Designed for a Changing World

"The United Nations has been contructed to embrace the whole world," declares Mr. Lie, "because anything less would destroy the hope of preventing war by dividing the world into rival military alliance . . . It has been designed above all for a changin world. It has been so framed and so constructed tha change can be brought about peacefully instead of b force of arms. It has been so built that the old natio alisms of the western world and the rising new natio alisms of Asia and the Far East can adjust themselv peacefully to each other. It has been built to contai within peaceful bounds any kind of ideological com petition, among capitalists, communist socialist social democrats, or adherents to any other economi or political faith, provided that one group does no attempt to impose its will upon the others by th threat or use of force."

The Secretary General reviews economic and socia conditions in the various continents: Europe with i four hundred million people, moving toward politica and economic stability; the richness of North Americ in contrast with South America which needs economi development; and finally, Africa, its people far le developed, who find their participation in the Unite Nations through Charter provisions relating to no self-governing peoples and the trusteeship system.

Lie Appeals for World Law

Then the Secretary General gives a brief but com prehensive review of political problems that cam before the United Nations during the past twel months, discusses the work of the Interim Committe and explains one of the most discouraging aspects o the United Nations, the failure to achieve any agre ment for the control of atomic energy and the regu lation of conventional armaments.

In making proposals for further strengthening o the United Nations, Mr. Lie stresses, in the first plac the urgent need to settle the German problem whic is like a cloud hanging over the organization. H urges upon the members fuller use of the existin powers of the Security Council for the settlement o international disputes. The Secretary General believ that it is not the perfection of the Charter that needed at the present moment but rather the full us of the Charter by the members.

By way of conclusion, Mr. Lie makes an emphati appeal for the more rapid development of world la and respect for law. "The growth in effectiveness o the Organization will be measured by the extent t which it draws upon and adapts to new uses the ric reservoir of historical experience in parliamenta institutions and the other institutions of democrat government. It is necessary that the practice of obser ing the will of the General Assembly should b extended and more firmly established year by yea Only in this way can we advance toward that worl rule of law, which is the ultimate objective of us all

FOCUS > *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

"It Seems Nobody Wants Us"

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Losing Sight of the Forest . . . ?

t would be a grave mistake to believe that most of e world has any intention of accepting any single conomic system, whether based on the communist octrine of the classless society or the most extreme merican capitalist version of a free enterprise system. In a world where so many forces are at work and many different civilizations and cultural traditions e stirring and intermingling, domination by any ngle ideology, whether it be religious, or political, or onomic, is unthinkable and impossible."

— Secretary General Trygve Lie.

> > >

deological differences do not necessitate War. At e time of the Crusades it was thought that Moslem ountries and Christian countries could not inhabit e same world in peace. At the time of the Religious Vars of the seventeenth century, it was thought that atholic countries and Protestant countries could not habit the same world in peace. Those thoughts were rors. Let us make it an error to think that countries private capital and countries of public capital must ght. . . . It is only faith that produces the works that n achieve the good. . . . We can only try for world elfare and World Peace."—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

". . . it must be recognized that the predominance of the military in almost every sector of our international relations has lessened the degree of control that the State Department should have, and has reduced the influence of our qualified political authorities in Washington. . . . . It has resulted, by no means infrequently, in our finding ourselves as a nation losing sight of the forest because of the trees. . . . The recent trend of American diplomacy is a danger . . . (which) can be removed if Secretary Marshall concentrates the formulation and direction of our foreign policy in the Department of State. . . . ."

—Sumner Welles, Former Under Secretary of State

> > >

"The real answer to the Berlin impasse is not to be found in (such) shows of force but rather in the slow workings of diplomatic negotiations. We must concede, as well as expect concessions, for in Berlin we are in an indefensible strategic position, as well as in an uncertain political position."

—Hanson W. Baldwin, The New York Times

On the Political Front

The Danubian Convention

The Belgrade ten-power parley on the future of the Danubian waterway ended in a diplomatic victory for the Soviet bloc and a "rout" of the western powers. The original plan set forth by Russia's Vishinsky, pledging free navigation and calling for control of the Danube by an international commission which includes all the riparian countries except Austria and Germany, was finally adopted with a few additions by a 7 to 3 vote. The American plan proposed a Control Commission made up of the Danubian nations together with Russia, Britain, France, and the United States.

Ambassador Cannon, chief American delegate at Belgrade, was instructed not to sign the Danubian Convention. The Government condemns the Convention as "Soviet extortion" and a clear indication of Russia's plans for "continued enslavement" of the Danubian peoples; it warns that the new pact would legalize the Soviet monopoly over Danube shipping.

The Danubian impasse between East and West suggests the necessity for a new gambit. Might the United States not use this opportunity to propose that the Danube, together with all waterways in the world, be freed and opened to all transportation? Is this not the time for a proposal which will stimulate an entirely new approach to the age-old question of waterways control? Might not the United States in this way make a more constructive contribution to world order than by continuing to sulk about an "Allied rout"?

Israel Faces the Future with Confidence

The difficulties in Palestine stem from geographical, economic, and political conflicts older than the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Assyria. Israel inherits these old quarrels and in addition is faced with a struggle for survival comparable only to the fight which was thrust upon the early American colonies. The British Government saw in these "outposts of empire" sources of wealth and power, and to hold them, bought and sent to America troops of European trained soldiers. She also armed and incited the savages and led them against the settlements. But the colonies survived and became the United States. So will Israel grow into a strong, self-supporting nation. It is to the credit and honor of our own nation that we were the first to recognize Israel.

Three major issues face the state—de jure recognition by all civilized nations; membership in the United Nations; and equality of treatment by the Great Powers. If the Arabs will agree to substitute conference for war, these fundamental issues can be met; in addition, arrangements can be made for taking care the displaced persons, both Jew and Arab.

The survival of the Jewish people through 2,0 years of dispersion and persecution is the greate miracle of all time. The prophecy of Ezekiel seems have been fulfilled: "Thus saith the Lord Jehovah, will gather you from the peoples and assemble you o of the countries where you have been scattered, a I will give you the land of Israel, and I will put a n spirit in you." This hope of the return to Palesti has been realized. Israel is a going concern. The Je are again freed from bondage as they were in the ti of the Pharaohs. In the words of Thomas Moore:

> "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
> Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free."

Korean Republic Created

The Koreans in the southern half of their count proclaimed the Korean Republic on August 15th, t third anniversary of their liberation from Japane domination. Several days before, the United States a China granted diplomatic recognition and sent envo with ambassadorial rank to the new government, a the United States announced that the Military G ernment would become the civil affairs section American headquarters.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Syngman Rhee, pre dent of the new republic, hailed the independence Korea after its forty-year struggle for self-governme but he deplored the division of his country. The nort ern sector has a Soviet-sponsored government whic like the American-sponsored government in the Sou aims at sovereignty over all Korea. This anamolo situation stems from the joint occupation of Korea Soviet and U. S. troops since the Japanese were driv out in 1945. The United States Commission appoint by the General Assembly, sponsored Korean electio in May; but the USSR would not permit Koreans its zone to vote. The Korean National Assembly de gates, elected in the southern zone, drew up a cons tution, and notified the UN Commission that it h a government, ready to take over control from t occupying powers. The proclamation of the Repub is the culmination of these events.

The new Republic, despite the moral and econom backing of the U. S., is confronted with at least thr serious problems: (1) the urgent need for social a economic reforms; (2) carefully organized educatio and public health programs to combat illiteracy a incredibly low health standards; (3) a workable pl whereby the new government can truly represent the Korean people.

SAVE A CHILD

United Nations Appeal For Children

The United States campaign for 60 million dollars r the United Nations Appeal for Children has thus r been a failure. By August, 200 of 1600 local com-ittees had reported only 6 million dollars in contri-itions. It has been estimated that total collections in e United States will amount to less than 12 million ollars unless a vigorous, concerted new campaign is nducted throughout the country.

The following suggestions may be used in strength-ing a renewed campaign for the full United States nount of 60 million dollars:

1. Give one day's pay to help complete the fund necessary to save the world's children. Send contributions to the United Nations Appeal for Children, Lake Success, New York.
2. Set aside some time to cooperate with your local committee in its work of education and collection. Printed materials about the Appeal can be secured by writing to the above address.
3. Arrange a bazaar in which all groups within your church or synagogue cooperate, and devote the proceeds to the United Nations Appeal for Children. At the meeting in which you lay plans for this project, show the slide film distributed by the UNAC, and discuss the significance of this appeal for the future of the entire world.
4. Write a letter for the editorial page of your local newspaper in which you stress the urgency of the United Nations Appeal for Children.
5. Ask your local radio station to broadcast appeals for individual, group, and government support of the fund.
6. In your various appeals, emphasize the fact that at present the Fund is faced with the necessity for selecting *one* child out of *ten* for assistance. Mention should be made also that national committees have been formed all over the world to carry on this campaign, with over *fifty* countries making similar appeals for funds.

ELP SAVE A CHILD—AND SAVE THE FUTURE!

MESSAGE FROM A SUBSCRIBER

"I have sent in a contribution for the children's crusade cause. Without your *News Letter* I should not have known of this appeal."

MARY G. BRANDT
Aspinwall, Pennsylvania

OBSERVE UNITED NATIONS WEEK

October 17-24

Program Suggestions

Leaflet on United Nations Week. A six-page leaflet with suggestions for worship, program, discussion, and action, published by Church Peace Union. Single copy free.

Recording, "The Church and the UN". Ask your local radio station to use the transcription of a dramatic presentation by Gotham Radio Productions for the Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations, at Town Hall, New York City, June 17th, 1948. Playing time: 29½ minutes. Available from the Church Peace Union. Reservations must be made in advance. The script of this dramatic presentation is also available at the Church Peace Union (single copy free). A group in your church may wish to produce this drama for a program at an all-church meeting.

Clear Your Calendar. Omnibus folder of suggestions for activities in the community. Write to the American Association for the United Nations (45 East 65th Street, New York City) for this folder and also for lists of available films, posters, pledge sheets, ideas for radio broadcasts, subjects for addresses, prepared advertisements, etc.

The UN—What It Is . . . What It Does . . . How It Works. Write to the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, for free leaflets describing the world organization and each of the Specialized Agencies. These 8-page leaflets list the member nations of each agency and explain the structure and program. Also available are film-strips which explain the various phases of the work of the world organization.

Religion's Task. For an excellent presentation of the facts and implications of the discovery of atomic energy, arrange to show the film, "Church in the Atomic Age", produced by RKO Pathe. (Available on rental from Film Program Services, 1173 Avenue of the Americas, New York 19, N. Y., for $5.25 per day.) A discussion guide and speaker's manual are provided with the film, which is a reminder that "what we do with atomic energy is not a question of science or politics, but a question of morals and conscience".

The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill, all men women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished.

Suggested Reading

Christians and the World of Nations by Vernon H. Holloway. The Pilgrim Press, Boston, 1948. 96 pages. 60 cents.

The Bible and Human Rights by Kathleen W. MacArthur. The Women's Press, New York, 1948. 75 pages. 60 cents.

Two excellent booklets for use in young people's and adult discussion groups. Study questions and bibliography are included.

Bishop Brent: Crusader for Christian Unity by Alexander C. Zabriskie. Westminster Press, 217 pages. $3.75.

Everybody who knew Bishop Brent loved him. As the author demonstrates in his story, he was a bishop in the truest sense of the word. Mr. Zabriskie describes his work in Japan, the Philippines, and particularly in later years, his important contribution to the Stockholm and Lausanne Conferences out of which grew the present World Council of Churches.

Gandhi's Autobiography. Public Affairs Press, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C. 640 pages. $5.00.

This massive volume is a veritable goldmine of facts about the noted Indian leader. Gandhi wrote this autobiography during his imprisonment by the British in 1922-24. He finished the work in later years when he, as he said, "experimented with the truth". Everyone who is interested in the struggle of peoples throughout the world for freedom and security can read Mr. Gandhi's comments with profit, noting such quotations as: "Sacrifice and a long face go ill together", "Religions are different roads converging to the same point", etc.

RECOMMENDED MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Tito and Stalin by Boris Gourevitch. (*Commonweal,* July 23, 1948).

Between Yesterday and Tomorrow by Joseph L. Hromadka. (*Theology Today,* July, 1948).

A Responsible Society by J. H. Oldham. (*Christendom,* Summer, 1948).

World Alliance News Letter

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For the Fall Program — Youth and Adult Groups

TWO GIANTS and ONE WORLD

A Disscussion of Soviet-American Relations

A 96-page booklet by
A. William Loos
The Church Peace Union

Published by
THE FRIENDSHIP PRESS

". . . . Mr. Loos' book is written with the express purpose urging people, and especially church people, to inform themsel about the world in which they live, to investigate and purify th motives, and then to work as best they can for a peace that sh not be seriously threatened by either giant."

ALICE MOLDENHAWER
The New York World-Telegr

"The booklet is neither a tirade against the Soviet system no sentimental paean of praise of everything communistic. . . . Stu groups will find a mine of information in the eleven short chapt that form the appendix, which offer a wealth of program s gestions under the headings: Questions, Further Study, Progra Action. This timely little book might well form the text for Soc Action study during the coming year."

The Christian Lead

Single copy.....50 cents
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